

REMARKS

The foregoing amendment and the following arguments are provided generally to impart precision to the claims, by more particularly pointing out the invention, rather than to avoid prior art.

Claims 1 has been amended. All remaining claims have been cancelled and Claims 44 and 45 are newly presented. Support for the amendments is found in the specification, the drawings, and in the claims as originally filed. No new matter has been added.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §101

Amendments have been made to the preamble of independent claim 1 to address the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §101.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §112

A terminal disclaimer to obviate the double patenting rejection in light of U.S. Patent No. 09/909,588, is submitted herewith.

Rejections in view of Mattaway and Nakamura

The Office Action asserted that Mattaway (U.S. Patent No. 6,226,678) discloses dynamically matching the first process and the second process by using dynamic link library and Nakamura (U.S. Patent No. 6,463,036) discloses asynchronous connection.

Mattaway (Col. 17, lines 4-8) shows

"The WebPhone API provides remote command control of WebPhones and servers via the TCP. WebPhone API 1326 transfers real-time and streamed audio via the UDP protocol and real-time audio and video data via the UDP and RTP protocols. The WebPhone API utilizes TCP to transfer data of different types, i.e., file, image, graphics, etc. as well as to transfer streamline video and

other multimedia data types, such as Java developed by Sun MicroSystems, Mountain View, Calif." (Col. 17, lines 4-8, Mattaway)

From this description, it is understood that the system of Mattaway provides the capability to transfer data of different types.

However, the capability to transfer data of different types does not imply the type matching operations. A system may be able to transfer data of different types without even being aware of the types of the data that is transferred. There is no indication that the system of Mattaway performs the operation of "dynamically determining whether the first object type structure matches the second object type structure through comparing names and behavior version numbers of the first object type structure and the second type object structure using an object library, the object library being between a transport layer of network communication and input and output channels, the object library to create stateful objects from objects of application processes for communication between hosts" (see, e.g., claims 1, 16 and 26).

Mattaway and Nakamura do not disclosure such a feature. Thus, claim 1 is patentable over Mattaway and Nakamura at least for the above discussed reasons.

Moreover, Mattaway nor Nakamura discloses creating a stateful object using the object library for asynchronous communication.

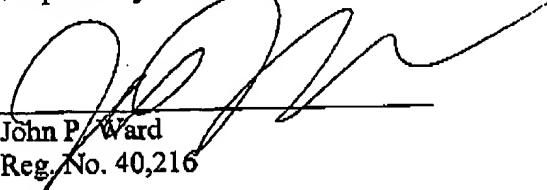
In addition, neither Mattaway nor Nakamura disclose a method to use an object library for asynchronous and secure connection.

Thus, at least for the above reasons, the pending claims are patentable over the cited references.

CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that all of the Examiner's objections have been successfully traversed and that the application is now in order for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration of the application and allowance thereof is courteously solicited.

Respectfully submitted,


John P. Ward
Reg. No. 40,216

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CUSTOMER NUMBER 56188
GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP
1900 University Avenue, Fifth Floor
East Palo Alto, CA 94303
Phone: (650) 328-8500
Fax: (650) 328-8508
E-Mail: wardj@gtlaw.com